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POETRY.

Early Morning.

How beautiful is Earth! I look around
A narrow circle, scarce a mile in breadth,
Hemmed in by grand old hills—
How varied is their outline 'gainst the sky:
Here, 'tis an oval summit, there a point,
Then a smooth range of highland stretches out
In the horizon; all the summits crowned
With a green fringe of trees. On the hill sides,
Amid the woodlands, stretch the fresh green fields;
Some smooth and wide, some cut by little streams
Into small vales and hillocks, here and there
Spotted with light brown fields, where fresh sown seed
Has not yet sprung. And here within the vale
The village roofs are clustered, whence the smoke
Is curling up; and there, upon the left,
The meadow's freshest green is covered o'er
With a white veil of mist, a single clump
Of tree-tops piercing through it. All around,
Each little orchard bears its fragrant load
Of clustering blossoms, and the whole air seems
Alive with melody. The robin calls
His note among the apple-trees, the grass
Sends up the sparrow's song, and nearer by
The swallow twitters by the window sill,
The cackling hen, the rooster's rousing call,
That 's echoed by his fellows all around,
The distant bleating sheep, and cawing crow,
With sound of human voices mingled in,
All blend harmonious. The cuckoo's notes
Unvaried, mingle with the silvery tones
Of woodland music, and the gladsome song
Of a gay child is mingling with the strain.
How can our hearts refuse to join the song
Of universal joy and gratitude! S.

West Sumner, June, 1847.

SPEECH
OF
GEN. JOHN J. PERRY,
OF OXFORD,

On the Bill to amend the sixteenth chapter of the Revised Statutes, delivered in the Senate, June 23, 1847.

Mr. President:—Perhaps it may be expected that I shall submit some remarks respecting the bill now under consideration, from the fact that it originated from a committee of which I am an humble member: if so, I will detain the Senate only a short time, and make what I have to say as brief and comprehensible as possible.

An examination of the constitution and laws of the United States, will satisfy the most sceptical observer that in framing the former, a "well organized and disciplined militia" was therein contemplated; while the latter prescribes such rules and regulations as necessarily enjoined upon the several states the necessity of providing such a military force as will ensure domestic peace and tranquility to their citizens.

In the preamble to the constitution of the United States, it is declared "that we, the people, to insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution." &c. Again, in section 2 of the amendments to the constitution, it says; "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed. Other extracts from this instrument might be made, all going to show that a well organized and disciplined militia is not only contemplated but required of the several states.

Equally plain and directory are the provisions of the United States laws upon this subject—they are but detailed embodyments of the letter and spirit of the constitution, providing in general terms for the enrollment, arming and disciplining of the militia, leaving the more minute details to the states.

The convention which formed the constitution of Maine, so understood this matter, for in the preamble to that instrument, the same principle is clearly and expressly recognized and expressed; almost the same terms are employed as reasons for framing this instrument as are incorporated in the constitution of the United States. Section 16 of the bill of rights provides that "every citizen has the rights to keep and bear arms, and this right shall never be questioned." Other portions might be quoted, which directly refer to the 'military law and discipline,' &c. &c., all pointing to the same institution.

General Washington, in his first message to Congress, in January, 1790, used the following emphatic language: "To be prepared for war, is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace. A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined, to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite." The "father of his country," in all his subsequent writings, retained and expressed the same opinions as are here laid down. I could add a long list of authorities, and cite as authors the greatest and best warriors and statesmen that ever graced the pages of American history, all to this point; but the position here assumed is a self-evident one, therefore, in fact, needs no proof.

I take another position, that the laws are weak, inefficient, and cannot in certain cases be executed, without recourse to military force; and this view of this subject is so clearly and ably discussed by Governor Dana, in his inaugural message to this legislature, that I will read the following extract: 'Rightly viewed,' says Gov. D., (in speaking of an efficient militia organization) 'it is but a concentration of the individual power of the state, in such a manner that it may be exerted, at any moment, to repeal invasion or enforce the laws. The civil government, relying entirely upon the voluntary, unorganized support of the citizens, becomes powerless, and merely an association to be continued or dissolved at pleasure. The criminal does not submit to his punishment from considerations of justice of his sentence, or from fear of the officer who is charged with its execution; but because he knows that that officer is backed by the concentrated, or in other words, by a military power of the state, and that therefore resistance by his associates in crime, will be unavailing. The riotous and seditious are not dispersed by respect for the magistrate who reads the riot act, but by fear that the military power which he indicates will be called in requisition.

"Within the last few years, New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, by neglecting promptly to apply this power, have permitted scenes of outrage and blood, disgraceful to those states and strongly tending to weaken respect for the laws and confidence in the government, and bringing our institutions into general disrepute. In the former state, the anti-rent movement could have been suppressed at once, by a prompt military demonstration; but in its absence, men have grown bold in resistance of the law, and in holding the government at open defiance, instead, of suffering punishment due to their offences, they have become a political party, capable of purchasing, with their votes, immunity for their crimes; the government at the same time continuing in the neglect of a paramount duty—the protection of the property, and enforcing the rights of its citizens. The occurrences of but yesterday in a sister state, may be the scenes of to-morrow in our own; and true wisdom would seem to dictate the continuance of a policy necessary to prevent or suppress them."

Again, we are always, as a nation, liable to be drawn into collision with foreign governments, and our only protection is such a state of preparation for war, as will not only show the world we have rights, but that we are prepared in any emergency to maintain them. In this way we shall command their respect, and thereby be enabled to maintain friendly and amiable relations with all.

The question here very properly presents itself for our considerations, have we an efficient military organization in this state? A few facts will answer this enquiry. The militia law of 1844 completely upset and destroyed every vestage of military organization which then existed. This act was a chapter of gross inconsistencies—palpable contradictions—in a word, of "profound legal nonsense." It is an incongruous mess, full of absurdities, errors, and crazy abstractions.

The law of the United States requires able bodied citizens, &c. to be "enrolled"—this act classes "volunteer companies" with "drunkards vagabonds, and paupers,' and exempts them—thereby disbanding in its very first section the most efficient portion of the militia.

Section 2 declares "the militia, as so enrolled, shall be subject to no active duty whatever," thereby setting at defiance the United States laws.

Section 4 provides in case of "riot, tumults, and mobs," certain civil functionaries (among which are justices of the peace) shall call out the militia to quell the same. The act virtually forbids an enrollment of a large class of those liable to do military duty, and then, in case of a mob or riot, clothes a justice of the peace with power to do what? Why, call out a militia which a preceeding section of the same act, virtually disbanded.

Again, section 3 "commands" the state to furnish "arms and equipments for the use of each non-commissioned officer and private, when they shall be called into actual service"—without providing any way or manner they are to come in possession of the same; while section 7 contradicts the edict, and clearly declared that all troops called out as aforesaid, shall "arm themselves.

Section 5, gave all commissioned officers a right immediately on the passage of the act to "resign"—thus leaving the militia without a single officer, or the legitimate means of electing others, to fill the vacancies thus made.

Having noticed a few prominent defects in the law of 1844, I will call attention of the Senate to its consequential effects and operations.

An act of Congress passed April 23, 1808, "appropriates the annual sum of $200,000 for the purpose of providing arms and equipments for the whole body of the militia of the United States." Another act of Congress requires annual returns to be made by the Adjutant General of each State, to the War Department, of the actual state of the militia.

From these several returns, this sum is apportioned to the several States—the portion coming to Maine being about $6000.

The Adjutant General in his annual report to the Legislature of 1845, says: "Although imperative upon the Adjutant General, annually to make such returns, yet the effect of the existing law of the state utterly puts it out of his power to discharge the duty." He then states that the returns for 1845, were based upon those of the preceeding year. His next annual report to the Legislature of 1846, contains among other things, the following extract which I will read:

"The returns made to this office during the past year, have been too imperfect to enable me to comply with the act of congress which requires an annual exhibit of the number of soldiers enrolled in each state, as the basis of appropriating the annual supply of arms to the militia of the union. I have, therefore, transmitted to the war department at Washington, a copy the returns from this office, of December 1844."

The last report of this officer, made to this legislature, gives the fact that the general government has, the past year, withheld the appropriation belonging to Maine—by which the State has lost $6000, being the direct effect of the law of 1844.

I will now call the attention of the Senate to another fact, as to the operation of the act of '44

By virtue of an act of congress passed May 13, 1846, a call was made upon the Governor of this State, for a regiment of volunteers, to aid in the prosecution of the war with Mexico. A message from Gov. Anderson was communicated to the legislature then in session, a few days before receiving said call in which he says, "in the present condition of our militia, if a call were made under the provisions of the act of congress, it would be impossible to comply with it.

This remark proved true. The legislature were obliged to pass a special act, to enable the executive to raise the troops called for. Had this requisition on the Governor been made at a time when the legislature was not in session, but two alternatives would have been presented—first, an extra session of the legislature at great cost and expense to the State—secondly an utter inability on the part of the executive to have complied with the orders from the Secretary of war.

Governor Anderson in his annual messages to the legislature of 1845–1846, and Governor Dana in his message to the present legislature, both declared in unequivocal and decided language, that the law of 1844, has completely *disorganized and disbanded* the militia of this State—that it is unconstitutional and in "direct violation of the laws of the United States." The same opinion has been given by the Adjutant General in all his reports since the passage of said Act.

Mr. President—I believe these facts and conclusions must satisfy the Senate that we are entirely destitute of a "well organized militia system," and this being done, I will now call the attention of Senators to a *remedy*, which I believe is found in the bill now under consideration.

The first five sections of this bill provide for the *enrollment* of persons liable to do military duty in compliance with laws of Congress.

This is effected and brought about through the agency of certain civil officers, and while it will be attended with only a trifling expense to the State, it substantially answers the requirements of law. The exigences of the case do not require, in my estimation, that *all* persons liable to be enrolled, should be required to perform *active duty*, and this was the unanimous opinion of the committee who reported the bill. They therefore, have provided a plan, which although it enrolls all liable as aforesaid, exempts the great body from any other active duty whatever.

The method here proposed to enroll the *inactive* militia, has been in operation in one or more of the other States for years, and works well. It answers the requirements of the United States law in this respect, and secures to the State its annual appropriation of arms from the general government.

This bill further provides for a *volunteer system* of active militia, to be armed and equipped at the expense of the State, and raised at large without limitation or restriction as to the numbers in the standing companies within whose bounds they may be enlisted, and in all cases shall first be ordered into service to suppress riots, invasions, or to aid civil officers in the execution of the laws of the State. The whole number of volunteers shall not exceed five thousand men, and shall be divided or apportioned to each division of the militia throughout the State, according to the number enrolled, in such manner, however, as to retain all the volunteer companies with their officers, now raised and organized. If any division shall neglect or refuse for the term of two years, to raise at large their quota of volunteers according to the provisions of this act, the Commander-in-Chief may grant petitions to citizens in any other division to raise at large the prescribed number of volunteers as herein provided.

This will give a sufficient number to answer all the purposes for which we need an active militia. Again, these companies would naturally have an organization in those very places where their services would be needed. Cities and large populous towns generally contain the elements of disorder, and with few exceptions mobs, and riotous assemblies congregate together within their limits; hence the stern necessity of military force, to back up and enforce the majesty of the laws in such places. Although a large proportion of the volunteer corps would be raised in our large towns and cities, still, a sufficient number would spring up in the interior, to protect the inhabitants residing in a less dense population, so it is a fair calculation to suppose that the volunteer corps proposed to be raised in this bill would be so distributed in different parts of the State as directly to meet the wants and necessities of its inhabitants.

Another portion of the bill under consideration provides that the *active militia*, so raised, shall be armed and equipped at the expense of the State.

The State has now in its arsenals 9,871 muskets, 1,353 rifles, 1000 sabres, a large number of artillery swords, and other equipments enough to arm and equip double the number of officers and soldiers to compose the proposed volunteer corps. Towns are to provide suitable arsenals to store the arms of the several companies when not in actual use, and are made responsible to the State for their safe keeping. Thus the State is made secure against loss—the arms of the State put to the use originally intended, and those doing duty, exempted from an onerous duty to equip themselves.

The compensation to be paid the *active* militia, is one hundred dollars to each *company*, who shall have performed all the duties required by the act. This sum is to be paid over as aforesaid, as a bounty for services performed; companies receiving the same can dispose of it as a majority of the members shall determine.—Each company can choose its own Treasurer, who is to give sufficient bonds, thus affording ample security against loss.

I will not further detain the Senate by reference to the other details of the bill, which I have passed by unnoticed. They have such an incidental connection with those I have referred to, that they will be understood by all.

Mr. President—Having briefly given my views upon this subject, it only remains for me to urge upon the Senate, prompt and decided action.

The State, which we in part represent, is entirely destitute of efficient military organization. This fact stares us in the face too plainly to be mistaken or misunderstood.

The scenes of disorder and bloodshed, so recently witnessed in a sister State, *may* witnessed in our own. I ask, then, what security have we against the turbulence of passion—the fury of the mob, or the lawless depredations of men, who trample the laws under their feet?

Shall we fold our arms in false security, and vainly imagine the "reign of peace" has already begun? or shall we awake from the delusion, and throw around the citizens of our beloved State ample protection to themselves, their property and ther laws.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HOOSIER AND THE YANKEE.

We were greatly amused, not long since, at a dialogue we heard between a Down Easter and a Hoosier from the west. They were respectively cracking up their own localities, and running down their opponents.

At length says the Hoosier:—

'Why, our land is so rich—why ye never seed any think so tarnal fich in your life—why, how d'ye suppose we make our candles, ha?'

'Don't know,' says the Yankee.

'We dip 'em in a mud pluddles,' says the Hoosier.

'Yes,' replied the Yankee, 'and I guess there's so much mud in your diggins, that there isn't many places where a man could not dip candles in the mud puddles. I heard of a man travelling in your country all day long, in the road where the mud was so deep that you couldn't diskiver a glimpse of his legs for hours together.

'Well, now jest tell us Mr. Yankee, if it is a fact what they do say about the roughness of your roads down East. They do say there are many stones in the roads, and that the wagons do jolt up and down so allfiredly, that the only way the people ever grind out plaster of Paris, is by loading the big pieces into a wagon, and just driving at a moderate trot over one of your roads; and that half a mile's driving will make it all into powder.'

'There's no doubt but we can touch dry land occasionally on our roads. But then if there are some stuns in the roads, the traveller is never waylayed, and his blood taken by musquitoes as big as oysters.

'I'll tell you what, stranger, they do say there are lull counties down east where the stones are so thick, that they have to sharpen the sheep's noses, so that they can get them between the rocks to eat grass. Indeed I heard one say, who once travelled through your country, that he once saw a whole field of men and boys standing on rocks, each on't in letting a sheep down by the legs in among the rocks to feed. And in another place he said he saw the farmers shooting the grain in among the rock so as to take root and grow.'

'Wal now, stranger, suppose you tell us about your own country; you're the only man I ever see from the west that didn't die of fever n'agur; let's see if you know as much about the west as you seem to know about the east.'

'Well, old Yankee, I'll jest tell you all about it. If a farmer in our country plants ground with corn, and takes first rate care of it, he'll git a hundred bushels to the acre; and if he takes middlin' care of it, he'll get seventy-five bushels to the acre; and if he don't plant at all, he'll git fifty.

'The beets grow so large that it takes three yoke of oxen to pull up a full-sized one; and then it leaves a hole so large, that I once knew a family of five children who all tumbled into a beet-hole once, before it got filled up, and the earth caved in upon them and they all perished.

'The trees grow so large, that I once knew a man who commenced cutting one down, and when he had cut away on one side for about ten days, thought he'd just take a look round the tree, and when he got round 'tother side, he found a man there who had been cutting at it for three weeks—and they'd never heard one another's axes.

'I have heard tell, yet I somewhat doubt that story, that the Ohio parsnips have sometimes grown clean through the earth, and been pulled through by the people on 'tother side.'

'Wal, now, says Yankee, 'I rather guess as how you've told enough, stranger, for the present. How'd you like to trade for some clocks to sell out west?'

'Never use'em—we keep time altogether with pumpkin vines. You know they grow jest five feet an hour, and that's an inch a minute. Don't use clocks at all. It's no use, old Yankee, we can't trade, no how.'

The Yankee gave up beat, and suddenly cleared out.

THE WATER CURE

We have read various sober, methodical matter-of-fact descriptions of the way, in which people are washed clean from disease at the "water cure" establishments; but here is one, supplied by a victim at Brattleborough for the New Haven Herald, which does up the process in a vivid, graphic, humorous kind of way, highly effective, but probably not a whit less truthful than the dullest of the others.

"A feeble young man leaves his home and the nursing cares of a doating mother or fond wife, and comes here away North among the hills to seek the will-o'-wisp angel of health; in other words, to get his stomach washed out and his liver put in order. After a night's balmy repose, or rather in the midst of a night slumbers, in which he dreams of fireside and home, and the maternal coffee and toast that await his awakening, the door of his chamber opens, and in walks a figure with shaggy hair and bare and brawny arms, who shakes the slumberer and rouses him with the hollow spoken words, 'Your *bod* is ready.'

Your *bath* is ready, he means, without the politeness of asking. 'Are you ready for your bod?' As inexorable as fate he stands, while the miserable victim rises and denudes till no covering but his skin shields his shrinking nerves from the chill air through the open window.

"The tormentor then strips the bed and spreads first a blanket, and then over it a thick sheet just wet in water of 46 deg. Fahrenheit.—Upon this the shivering patient, with his whole surface in a state of goose-flesh-ishness, extends his length, and feels himself instantly enveloped in its heart-chilling folds. Then blanket after blanket is laid over and tucked in, till he takes the form, and has somewhat the feeling, of an Egyptian mummy, just dead and cold, bound hand and foot, and wrapped up for the tomb.—He is then left to his own reflections and the reactive powers of nature. He considers that if the building should take fire he would probably, in his helpless condition, be roasted alive, and makes up his mind that he would not mind a roasting much, provided it were in warm fire. Soon, however, Nature rallies her forces, and the blood-vessels are in excited action. First the surface of the body becomes warm, the sheet, then every thing is heated to the steaming point, and there ensues a most soothing, sweet, and heart-softening sensation, in which he again falls asleep, and dreams of Paradise and a bed of rose-leaves.

"Ah, whence is that spectre that pulls off his clothes?

"Ah, whence is that splash that now larums his ear?"

"It is the same hard-hearted villain as before, who, without deigning a single word, throws off blanket after blanket, and comfortable after comfortable, till only one envelope is left, when he seizes him by the shoulders; lifts him upright in the bed, uncovers his feet, puts on a pair of slippers, throws a blanket over the head, and says 'follow me.' With one eye open, as docile as a lamb led to sacrifice, feeling like a fool, and looking just like Lazarus coming out of the grave, goes slip-shod down stairs, seats himself in a tub of water at 72, where a bucket full is pounced over him, and two rough hands rub him well. 'But that is nothing—that aint.'

"Before him is the terrible plunge bath, 14 feet by 20, and 4 or 4 1-2 deep. Its surface is so clear that it seems only a tank of air with a slight emerald tinge. Vain imagination!—That liquid is as real as rock and cold as the double extract of icebergs, and into that—wretched mortal—must you plunge. So here goes; one splash, and he rises to the top, feeling an icicle thrust through his heart. Out he scrambles, and back again to the half bath, which now feels like hot water, to be again rubbed. Then a dry rubbing with a sheet, and he is clothed quickly for a walk, and he struts forth to meet the sun; with nerves braced up to such a pitch that he cares not what he meets.

"Over hill and through dell he stumps it with vigor, till presently the reaction is complete, and he feels as if he had swapped himself away for another man. If he has even the humblest knowledge of whistling he puts it in practice, or speeds along, meditating, the first half of the walk, upon the beauties of Nature, and the latter half on the probable quantity of breakfast required to satisfy an appetite that has become more shark-like than human."

From the Sunday Mercury.

Short Patent Sermon.

TEXT.—We are all a-growing, grow, grow, growing;
And we are all a-growing,
As the years roll on.

MY HEARERS—In this world of continual change, everything is growing either larger or smaller, longer or shorter, better or worse. Almost all objects have an upward tendency, till they arive at full maturity; but cows' tails and public morals tend downward—and the more they grow the longer they get. A seed planted in the earth is destined to grow one way or the other. If it doesn't grow rotten and diminish, it must grow in bulk—expand and expatiate into a tree, leaves, flowers, fruit: afterwards it gradually declines to the dust to grow again, in some shape or another. Children grow in flesh and wickedness—the matured grow in wisdom, and the aged grow in grace; and yet, after all, there isn't (comparatively speaking) as much grace among mankind as there is grease in the hind leg of a grasshopper.

My friends, it is astonishing how we all grow, as the years roll on. In the course of a few seasons every particle of our corporeal selves is renewed. We, old folks, don't have the same bodies now that we had in our younger days, by any means; and yet we look in the glass and imagine that we behold the same material that composed our youthful frames, only, perhaps, a little worn by the worryings of a soul within, and the scrubbing-brush of time without. The spirit changes its carnal garments in due time, the same as we change our shirts—when we have clean ones available—or throw off an old pair of pants, or a petticoat, for something new and better. The spirit itself grows old at last, and requires to be rejuvenated and rigged with new toggery suitable to the climate and according to the custom of a new Texas beyond the tomb.

My friends—so man is born, grows up and kicks the bucket. It may seem a pity that the world wasn't made large enough for him to stay here forever, and keep on growing without ever attaining a full size; but it is all the best that he is as he is, and not a little *izzer*. After he has got his growth and his complement of years, and can do no more ploughing for posterity, he feels that all he has to do is to pack up his duds of piety and budge. In his earlier days he takes a great deal of pains to build him a body of roast beef, porridge, and pudding—and yet often he seems to try hard to ruin it with rum.—He sets so much store by it that the whole world wouldn't be an inducement for him to part with it; but when Death knocks at the door, he is willing to give the whole lot of rubbish, (as he then calls it,) for a spoonful of the salt of salvation. Oh man! thou growest in vanity like a toad stool by a muck heap, but the blossoms of wisdom put forth too late in life's season to yield thee any more fruit than a peach tree flowering at the door of December.

My hearers—truly has it been said that you spring up like aspara-grasses, jump about like hopper-grasses, and lie down and die like jackasses. You commence blowing yourselves up with wind, almost as soon as you begin to run; and in proportion as the inflamation increases, you feel and boast of your bigness and importance; but how often does it happen that just as you are gathering more wind to exclaim, "See how great and mighty I have grown," the bladder bursts, and you go t'other end over head into an extremely foggy unknowinity. Grow, grow, growing, is the order of existence. Children grow ragged, raw-boned and saucy—ministers of the gospel try to make men grow religious and moral; and they grow just as it happens, notwithstanding—men in place and power grow corrupt—women grow any way, as fancy or fashion happen to strike them—and as for me, I am growing old, pious and particular; but as my old friend Winchell would say, I have seen the time when I was just as good as I ever was. Morality grows mouldy for want of care—virtue grows precious on account of its scarcity—vice grows abundant for want of a check—and the world grows weedy for the lack of cultivation. You are all growing, morally speaking, the wrong way, like the feathers on a phizzle pig: but heaven grant that the time may soon come, when you will grow in grace, righteousness, piety and brotherly and sisterly love, like dropping sparkle-viues after a reviving shower. So mote it be! DOW, JR.

From the Boston Post.

THE UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION:

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We have already, repeatedly, alluded to the subject of a national convention, but we deem it the duty of the democratic press to loose no opportunity, to urge its importance upon the people.

Now, in the calm of candidates, is the proper time to discuss the question, not *who* shall be the democratic candidate, but *how he shall be selected.*

This is the test of success or danger of defeat. Three positions may be laid down as certain.

First, That the democratic party can elect whatever candidate they unite upon.

Second, That they can best unite on a candidate by the medium of a national convention.

Third, That a national convention will secure union in the nomination, and union will insure success.

If these points can be impressed upon minds of the democratic people, so that they will bring the prominent politicians into the right position (as they always can do if they are resolute and active in watching the preliminary organizations) the selection of a good candidate by a convention, and his election by the people, are future events that only wait for time to make them facts.

Every thing depends upon holding a democratic national convention. Let us be when and where the general sense shall indicate. N. Hampshire at the north, Virginia at the south, Illinois at the west, or all or any other of the democratic states, can speak and suggest in such form as shall seem best, this congregating of the democracy through their delegates, to settle this question, which is to settle the political tendencies of the country for the next presidential term.

So intimately are convention and success united, that he who opposes the former can scarcely wish for the latter; or he must wish it solely as a sectional, and not as a national success.

Let it then be regarded as a settled point in the creed of every democrat, that the only way in which the unity and power of the democratic party can be maintained in the next congress, is through the medium of a national convention.

We have only to look at the past to be sure of the future. By the action of a convention in 1841, the cause and the candidates of the democracy were triumphant at the last trial. And yet never was there so much conflict as to candidates, and so many tendencies to sectional divisions, nor so strong and tenacious an organization for a particular candidate, which it became necessary to set aside for the general good. The democracy now are more open to conviction, less pre-occupied with personal predilections, and therefore much better disposed to union on a candidate than they were in 1844.—The patriotism displayed at that convention—the calm of entire union succeeding an apparent storm of division that threatened wreck and ruin to the whole cause—are sufficient guaranties of what the democracy can and will do when called upon to yield up a personal preference in order to secure the success of the party and its principles.

What they did then can be more easily done again in 1848. And now look, every friend of the principles and progress of the popular cause to the results of that union which followed the national convention, and the success which was secured by that union. Do you not rejoice at it with your whole heart?

Narrow it not down to personal disappointments or regrets that this man or set of men may have been preferred in station, in preference to others you deemed truer and more sincere in their efforts to open the way for the new candidate. The President may have made his mistakes as to men, and in some cases the more obsequeous and less sincere may have been preferred to the more manly and more deserving. But what then? Suppose you and your friends have had no office, while others of less claims and merit may have been advanced beyond their deserts. The man who turns his back upon his principles for such a cause, condemns them and dishonors himself. If he cannot, as the Spartan did who was disappointed of office, convert his disappointment into joy that there were three hundred better men in Sparta than he, he can find sufficient cause to rejoice that whoever the men may be who held subordinate offices under this administration, the administration has been true to democratic measures and principles and has carried them out through all the branches of its departments.

The grand result, then, and not the roll of appointments, is what we are to estimate as the fruits to the country and the world of union in the Baltimore convention. And these fruits are, in an eminent degree, the consumation of the great measures of the party, for which it has labored for years—the utter extinction even of the struggle for a national bank; the liberalizing of the narrow, restrictive system of the old tariff to almost the expansion of free trade: the purification and permanency of the currency through the constitutional treasury.

And this great experiment, for which Providence seems especially to have opened the way has been tried under circumstances the most favorable to its success: and now, in the third year of this administration, with the new tariff and the warehousing, and the sub-treasury in full operation, and that, too, in the midst of necessary war, what have become of the prophecies of its opponents? Instead of general prostration, stoppage of specie payment, and widespread disorder and ruin, which the sages of the whig party set down as certain if the democracy succeeded, we have unparralleled prosperity in manufactures, commerce trade, ship-building, the mechanic arts, and, more than all, in that long neglected and unjustly depressed interest which lies at the foundation of all and above all, AGRICULTURE.

And here we stand, in 1847, upon the great questions of finance, revenue, trade, currency—advanced *a whole generation* in this one presidential term, by the wisdom, forbearance and fidelity of the men who composed the Baltimore convention, and of the democratic people that sustained their noble efforts. And but for that union, where would these grand results now have been? Nay—where would the UNION itself have been?

Now these alone, (aside from the national honor in the adjustment of the Oregon question, the chastisement of Mexico, and the consumation and preservation of the expansion and the integrity of the Union,) are ends attained by the union of the democracy at the Baltimore convention. And who will doubt or deny that they are too important to our cause, too vital to the well being of the whole people of the United States, to have their permanency hazarded by hasty, inconsiderate or discordant action, in the selection of the next candidate for the Presidency.

In the single point of free commerce, we have gained more in three years than has before been achieved in thirty. Vast, then, is the responsibility that now devolves on the democracy to guard and preserve this goodly heritage. There is but one way to do it—UNION UPON A SINGLE CANDIDATE!!—and again and again let it be reiterated, that the only medium of that union is a national convention. Let us proceed in our usual and well tried way—carefully, discreetly, fairly, liberally. Elect delegates to a national convention, who shall bring with them the confidence of their constituency, from the people and of the people. Let them meet together at the proper time, and consider the whole subject. Democrats never severed, and never will sever, in such an assemblage. If they meet, they will nominate; if they nominate they will elect—for they will recommend to the country candidates for the two highest offices, known, by their avowed principles, to be in favor of the maintenance of that national policy, to extend and preserve the Union, which the democracy are now so gloriously consumating.

All who are brought before that convention as candidates, (and all will have free right to urge their preferences,) whether they have acquired their popularity in the senate or in the battle-field, will be honorably treated and their merits fairly considered: and unless a man can pass that ordeal, it is plain that he cannot command a national nomination. And among all who may be canvassed, and in the spirit of compromise that will guide the convention, he will receive the nomination who in all respects is believed to be the best and safest candidate, and whose opinions and political principles are *well known*, firm and true on the great measures of the day, and in whose hands the honor of the country, in her foreign relations, will be safe.

Those, (if there be any such,) who would anticipate this deliberate course, by premature action, will be suspected of being guided more by private interest or personal likes and antipathies than by the general good. It is a weak and unworthy device for any man or press to resort to, of seeking to forestall a nomination, as if to claim some special favor from the President elect by happening to have been among those who first named him. Let there be no race of this sort, and let not our nominations be made in a paroxysm, or a press to be foremost, but in soberness and cool judgment. The way is plain before us. There are our great measures, which cover the whole country. These must be sustained. We must have a candidate of *avowed and settled convictions on these great issues.* No matter where he comes from, he must be large enough to belong to no section, but to the country. If we cannot be entirely unanimous in proposing the man, we must come the nearest to it that can be attained by a convention, under all the circumstances, and there, laying aside all the preliminary differences of choice, come into the nomination as the convention of '44 did, heartily, unanimously. Then whoever is nominated will be entitled to, and will receive, the confidence and support of the whole party, and we shall achieve a triumph as brilliant as any that ever crowned our efforts with success when opposed by all the powers and combinations of our zealous opponents.

A PREDICTION PARTIALLY FULFILLED.—The following prediction was uttered by Don Thomas Gener, in the year 1828, when applied to by Bresson, an agent of Louis XVIII, who was sent over to sound the views of the chief of Spanish America, in relation to the possibility of constitutional monarchies throughout this continent, and if possible to induce them to come into the measure: "Let France and all monarchical Europe consider well, that if they weaken Mexico, if Mexico does not regenerate herself soon, she must become a part of the United States of the north, and that before twenty years; and thereafter Mexico will not consume the produce and manufactures of Europe, but those of the great confederacy to which she will belong."

Burdock leaves will cure a horse of the slavers in five minutes; let him eat about two leaves. I have tried it many times. My horse will always eat them when the slavers are bad.—*Ploughman.*

"Ma, what is revenge?" "It is when your daddy scolds me, and I hit him with the broomstick."

☞ One of the "upper ten thousand" of N. York, was lately obliged to pay $25, officers' fees, &c., for plucking flowers from a private garden, while riding with some ladies in Brooklyn. Good enough for him.

CIRCULAR.

To Public School Teachers:

By an act of the Legislature establishing "Teachers, Institutes" it is provided that "whenever reasonable assurance shall be given to the Board of Education, that a suitable number of the teachers of public schools in any county shall desire to assemble for the purpose of forming a Teachers' Institute, and to remain in session for a period not less than ten working days, said Board, by a committee of their body, or by their Secretary, or by such person or persons as they may designate, shall appoint a time and place for said meeting, make suitable arrangements therefor, and give notice thereof."

For the purpose of ascertaining whether such a number of the teachers of public schools in the several counties are desirous of assembling for the foregoing object, as will justify the Board, in the exercise of the discretionary power entrusted to them, appointing times and places for holding such Institutes, this circular is issued.

The object of the Teachers' Institutes is fully set forth in the Report of the Board, a copy of which is to be found with the clerk of every town and plantation in the State. It is, in brief to afford an opportunity for the teachers of public schools to assemble, and under the tuition of skillful and experienced teachers, to become practically acquainted with the most approved methods of instruction, of discipline, classification of scholars, and the principles which constitute the art of teaching: to present to their personal inspection a model school, the modes of instruction and government which will be worthy of exemplification in their own. A portion of the evenings during the session of the Institute is devoted to lectures upon subjects connected with common school instruction.

The Institutes which may be held under the provisions of the act referred to, will be open for those of both sexes, who are at the present engage in teaching, or who have a reasonable expectation of being so engaged during any portion of the coming year. Although intended more particularly for the benefit of those who have not been educated with special reference to the calling, those who are qualified by education and experience will not be excluded; from all such, valuable assistance is anticipated. Instruction, lectures, rooms, lights, &c., will be provided without charge to the members; the only expenses which they will incur, being their personal expenses for traveling and board.

All applicants will be required to attend punctually at the *time* and *place* specified for meeting, and during its continuance, to observe the rules and orders which may from time to time be promulgated for its government. Neglect or refusal so to do, or any misconduct inconsistent with the character of a teacher, will be regarded as sufficient cause for dismission. Each applicant must come provided with, a Bible; pen, ink, and paper; a slate and pencil; a geography and atlas; the reading book used by the highest class in school in which he is usually employed; a grammar, arithmetic, dictionary, and a small blank book for taking notes.

All persons who wish, under the foregoing regulations, to become members, of an Institute, will address their letters of application, (post paid,) on or before the 14th day of August, as follows:

York, Horace Piper, Esq., N. Parsonsfield.
Cumberland, Rev. William Warren, Windham.
Oxford, Hon. Stephen Emery, Paris.
Franklin, Oliver L. Currier, Esq. New Sharon.
Somerset, Samuel Taylor, Jr., North Fairfield.
Lincoln, Hon. Benj. Randall, Bath.
Hancock, A. F. Drinkwater, Esq. Bucksport.
Piscataquis, Rev. Samuel Adams, Dover.
Kennebec, Hon. R. H. Vose, Augusta.
Penobscot, David Worcester, Esq. Bangor.
Washington, Aaron Hayden, Esq. Easton.
Aroostook, Rev. Wm. T. Savage, Houlton.
Waldo, Hon. Ebenr. Knowlton, N. Searsmont.

or to the subscriber at Belfast.

As soon as practicable after the 15th of August, public notice will be given of the time and place of holding an Institute in each county in which a suitable number of the teachers of public schools desire to assemble for that purpose. It is proposed to open the Institute at such times as may hereafter be determined, between the thirtieth day of August and the first day of December, and at such places as, upon investigation, shall be found to afford the greatest advantages.

The lively interest which is awakened in the cause of common schools, the increasing demand for well qualified teachers, and the consideration which must impress itself upon every reflecting mind, that interest and duty unite in requiring that that demand should be met and supplied, cannot fail of inducing the teachers of public schools, to improve the opportunity of qualifying themselves for the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of their calling, which the bounty of the State has provided. That such will be the effect of attendance upon a Teachers' Institute, the uniform success which has hitherto attended them, and the numerous testimonials of teachers in other States where they have been held, abundantly testify. To a participation in their benefits the teachers of the public schools in Maine are cordially invited, and their co-operation in this effort to promote their own interests of the children entrusted to their charge, most earnestly solicited.

Superintending school committees, and the friends of common schools, by diffusing the information contained in this circular, and furnishing facilities for the attendance of teachers, will render essential service to the cause.

WM. G. CROSBY,
Sec'y of the Board of Education.
Belfast, July 8, 1847.

☞ The editor of the Eastport Sentinel is an incorrigible old bachelor. He thinks St. Paul's instructions against matrimony, scatter all contrary philosophy to the four winds.

☞ The Cincinnati Herald states that Professor Mitchell has discovered a new cluster of stars one thousand in number, to which he has given the name of Beecheide. Their appearance is singular. They are of a blue tinge, and emit an unsteady light. They seem to revolve in a spiral orbit.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 20, 1847.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

Oxford Senatorial and County Conventions.

A Convention of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Oxford Senatorial District will be held by their Delegates at the Court House in Paris, on THURSDAY, the nineteenth day of August next, at ten of the clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting Three Candidates for the State Senate, to be supported at the ensuing election.

Also—A Convention of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the County of Oxford will be holden on the same day, and at the same place, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting one Candidate for County Commissioner, and a Candidate for County Treasurer, to be supported at the ensuing election.

The usual basis of representation will be observed. All towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will be entitled to one Delegate; over fifty and less than one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and less than two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred, four; all over four hundred, five Delegates.

By order of County Committee.

July 12th, 1847.

The Whigs and General Taylor.

The Whigs, driven by sheer necessity, have been playing a curious political game, and now find themselves in somewhat of a dilemma. We allude to their patronage of Gen. Taylor. For months they have dealt this out in large, and at times, nauseous quantities. They have instituted themselves first his friends, and at length almost his guardians. They have scented alleged wrong done to him in the distant breeze, and resented it in valorous manner. They affirmed, first, that the administration slighted and they made it up by admiring him; and next, that the administration united to destroy him, when they stood forth his champions.—They laid at his feet their zealous devotion, and as *whigs*, offered to him the highest honors in the gift of the nation—the gift of the Presidency—and without an enquiry as to a tariff, a bank, or any other ugly political question. All this may be found in scores of articles, too long to extract—too rich to pass over: but the following is the summing up of a whig paper, published in Richmond, Virginia, to express what the whigs have done. It will answer for this latitude as well as that of Virginia.

"They have rendered him the homage of enthusiastic admiration, not merely for his distinguished services as a soldier, but for his noble moderation, his conspicuous good sense, and his calm dignity in receiving the slights of an alienated administration. They have rallied, as one man, in congress and in the country, to defend his reputation from ungenerous assaults. At most unanimously, they have looked forward with pleasing anticipations to the period when they could reward him with the highest station in the civil government."

Almost unanimous, if this authority is good, were the whigs for Taylor! Certain it is that nominations of him for the Presidency, were fast flowing in from all sections of the country. Old Rough and Ready was only expected, in return for all this homage, to lend himself to the promotion of whig schemes—to swear fidelity to the whigs as a party. It was while these whig nominations were flowing in upon him—in all knowledge of the whig rally in Congress "to defend his reputation," and the whig homage out of it "of enthusiastic admiration"—that the old Hero wrote to the editor of the Cincinnati Signal a letter of which the following is an extract:—

"IN NO CASE CAN I PERMIT MYSELF TO BE THE CANDIDATE OF ANY PARTY, OR YIELD MYSELF TO ANY PARTY SCHEMES."

This was a poser to the universal whig party. Such a Buena Vista rebuff to federal patronage was never dreamed of. It is an enigma to their politicians, and the whig camp is in confusion. Some are figuring out the letter to be a forgery—some are accepting it as genuine, and praising it—some are denouncing it—some are for giving it a whig interpretation—some affect to think all the better of Taylor for being a no-party man—some are characterising no-partyism as the worst of isms—some are uttering the language of wounded pride, and sense of angry resentment. The old Hero's common movement greater confusion into the ranks of the native Mexicans than this letter has into the camp of the Mexican-whigs.

One of their papers, in the bitterness of cruel disappointment, to ease its mind of a part of the load of affliction, says:—

"The faction that seeks power less spurious of the right or wrong, generally rejoices in the title of the *'regular party.'* If there be an objection to party, it applies, with aggravated force, to factions of this character. Every one of the movements that have taken from the two great constitutional parties of the country, its only recognized character is that of *an engine or hospital for disaster on the exiled patriarchs.* The no party party has no known principles, boasts no virtues, and avows no object but success."

The disgrace of this political business belongs to the whigs. The sum of the matter, in brief, is this: Gen. Taylor, sinking party and knowing only his own country, has so promoted its interests and sustained its honor in the field, as to call forth universal admiration: a discomfited party, routed by votes, defeated in argument, and chagrined at the utter failure of its ruin prophecies, endeavored to fasten itself on the old Hero's popularity, and thus hope to rise to power. But Gen. Taylor declines to be used for such a purpose. He understands the character of the politicians who wish to make such a tool of him. He sees that they who offer to make him President are the same who praise Tom Corwin's speech—traitorious as it is to the country, slanderous as it is to his own brave army. The heart that can beat responsive to the love of country, that throbbed in the breasts of Jefferson and Jackson, can never fraternize with such political inconsistency. No wonder Gen. Taylor revolts at such nominations. Now that he declines their officious and suspected devotion, the whigs begin to abuse him, and to intimate his fitness for a hospital for diseased politicians! Shame where is thy blush?

The New York Mirror, which was the first to put up the name of Taylor for president, referring to Gen. T.'s last letter, says:

"If Gen. Taylor wrote it, we can only say, with regret, that he has written himself out—which we do not believe—or that his friends have done what his enemies have never been able to do—vanquished him."

The tariff is mulishly bent on destroying—whig predictions. The latter would have had, ere this, manufacturing spots desolate, and the grass growing over prostrate spindles and forges: but never was manufacturing more vigorous and healthy. The same ruin makers would have had a decreasing revenue—the prospect now is of a revenue that will even surpass the calculations of the most sanguine of the friends of the tariff. The only stock that is ruined is whig political economy.

The monarchists of Europe are as much opposed to our war with Mexico, and feel all our successes as acutely as the Mexican sympathisers here; yet the most intelligent of those monarchists, acquainted with the laws of nations, admit the strict legality of the war on our part.

The gallant Col. Doniphan is claimed as a "whig." On his return to St. Louis he said—

"Fellow citizens, the speeches which are made in opposition to this war are said to emanate from the peace party; but I say that they are made by those who are postponing the peace eternally!"

☞ Another letter from Gen. Taylor, a fortnight later than the one addressed to the Cincinnati editor, is published in the Troy, (N. Y.) Post, a federal paper. In this Gen. Taylor distinctly repeats that he "*will not be the candidate of any party or clique.*"

RAILROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of citizens of Paris, Norway and vicinity, holden at South Paris on the 14th day of July, 1847, agreeably to previous notice, ABIJAH HALL, Esq. was chosen chairman, and ASA THAYER, Jr. secretary. The objects of the meeting having been stated, a committee of five were chosen to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, having attended to the duty, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we, the citizens of Paris, Norway and vicinity, feeling a deep interest of opposition to a charter for a Railroad from Augusta to Skowhegan, as prayed for by Abner Coburn and others, take this method of expressing our unanimous opinions to our Senators and Representatives—therefore

Resolved, That we look upon the Atlantic and St. Lawrence and the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroads as enterprises important to the interest of the whole State, commending themselves to the peculiar care and protection of the Legislature of this State, as they are to pass through inland portions thereof, thereby affording to large and populous sections, by nature deprived of navigable waters, safe and convenient facilities for travel and transportation.

Resolved, That we can but regard the granting of any charter calculated to defeat or retard the building of either of said roads, as indirect policy and bad faith on the part of the Legislature. Indirect, as such charter or charters must call for capital beyond the means of our citizens, thereby dividing their attention, paralizing their energies, expending the fungs of settlement and individual animosity, encouraging reckless speculation, and eventually breaking down the hopes, courage, and efforts of the people, as well as effectually stopping the ingress of capital from abroad, as the faith of the Legislature would prove itself too fickle for reliance. Bad faith on the part of the Legislature, inasmuch as the State by (at least) the strongest moral ties, in the granting of said charters, pledged itself by implication not to interfere with them by granting other charters crossing the line of *their* track, thereby retarding the construction of their roads, diminishing their profits, or perhaps entirely defeating them.

Resolved, That in view of such inauspicious and fatal results, we solemnly protest against a charter for a Railroad from Augusta to Skowhegan, as a project not only cruelly unjust to all who have embarked in the noble and truly public enterprises named in the first resolution, but locally to the interest and prosperity of Oxford county and of the State at large.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives from Oxford should protect the just rights of their immediate constituency, and that *all* should regard the common interest of the State above individual solicitation or *central* dictation.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and a copy thereof be transmitted to a member of the Oxford delegation in the Legislature, to be used in furtherance of the views therein expressed, and that the same be published in the newspapers of Oxford county.

ABIJAH HALL, Chairman.
ASA THAYER, Jr. Secretary.

☞ The success of the black allies in New Hampshire, was celebrated in Boston by the federalists by firing one hundred guns upon the common. This was entirely consistent in those men who deem it "unbecoming in a moral and religious people to rejoice for victories obtained over the enemies of our country."—[Age.

Legislative Correspondence.

AUGUSTA, July 16, 1847.

FRIEND MILLETT—I prepared an article for the Democrat giving a brief description of the visit of President Polk and suite to the Capitol, but by a mistake in forwarding to the P. O. it was not sent in season for your last paper, therefore it was retained. This explanation I give as an apology for not fulfilling my promise.

The visit of the President to this place has left a decidedly favorable impression, and the remark of Mr. Drew, of the Banner, that "no man who heard Mr. Polk will hereafter say that he is a third rate man," is readily endorsed as true by men of all parties.

His reception at Gardiner was a brilliant affair,—one of the most interesting incidents connected with his whole journey to the East.—Hon. George Evans, of that town, was selected by the citizens to address the President. He entered the House of Representatives about the same time with Mr. Polk—they were there long associated as members in that body, and altho' *politically* differing, were *warm personal* friends.

Mr. Evans, in introducing Mr. Polk, made many happy allusions to their old long tried associations in Congress, and his whole speech was one of the most brilliant flights of oratory ever heard. This kindled up the latent fires in the bosom of the President, who replied in an address of great power and eloquence. It went like an electric shock through the multitude there assembled, who rent the air with tremendous applause and gave vent to their feelings in "cheers long and loud." Both speeches were complete models for the occasion, and long will they be remembered with admiration by the vast multitude who listened to them.

Several members of the President's suite received distinguished attention. Mr. Buchanan, who, by the way, is a gentleman of commanding personal appearance, and is exceedingly interesting in conversation, being completely at home in this respect upon all matters and on all occasions, made a favorable impression where-ever he went. This was right. Possessing the highest talents, he has been the main pillar in Mr. Polk's Administration, and has, thus far, filled the distinguished position he occupies with great diplomatic skill and ability.

Gen. Stewart ("Old Ironsides,") was introduced to the multitude at Augusta by Hon. Y. D. Parris. Loud and long went up the "*hurrahs!!*" from the people for the old Hero—just and even deserved were the numerous tributes of respect paid the man who "*licked*" a portion of the British Navy by *moonlight* during our last war with Great Britain.

Capt. Stein, who commanded the cavalry at the bloody battle of Buena Vista, and made the gallant charge which had such an influence in deciding the fortunes of the day, and who was severely wounded, accompanied the President on his Northern tour, and received that attention which a gallant soldier everywhere deserves.

The Legislature are now progressing in their business in a rapid manner. A Bill was sometime since introduced by Mr. Perry, of Oxford, providing that advertisements of Lands for the non-payment of taxes should be published in some newspaper in the County where the land lies, instead of the newspaper of the printer to the State. This Bill, if passed, would greatly accommodate towns, and make a more equal division of patronage among the several newspapers of the State. It would give to our County newspapers a portion of the profits arising from this business, instead of bestowing it *all* upon one establishment.

This Bill was called up a few days since, and supported by Messrs. Perry and Knowlton, and opposed by Mr. Haines, of York, and I regret to say was defeated, the vote being on recommitting to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report a Bill. Two of the Senators from your County voting against, and one for it.

A large number of Petitions from the Penobscot Lumbermen are in, referring to booms, dams and canals on the Penobscot waters.—These, as a matter of course, bring with them a conflicting of interests, which is clearly manifested by the large number of Lumbermen who appear before the Committees at all such hearings, each contending for *himself* first and the State next.

Legislation upon these matters is often wrong, in consequence of a want of a proper understanding of the matter in question, and great care is always necessary in order that justice may be to all.

The Resolves submitting the question to the people proposing a change in the election of Governor, Senators, and Representatives, was yesterday acted upon in the Senate. A motion was made to strike out that part relating to Governor and Senators, which did not prevail. The friends of the Bill strenuously objected to any compromise, and insisted on the whole Bill or nothing, and on the other side *all* were agreed to changes so far as to make the *Representatives* to our State Legislature elected by a *plurality* of votes, and insisted that in all cases where the people were called upon to give *one* vote the majority system should remain untouched.

But all was of no avail, the *whole* or nothing was claimed and insisted on, and the result was a defeat—Yeas 14, Nays 12, not two thirds.—This ends the matter, unless a compromise is hereafter made, which is very doubtful.

The "Militia Bill" was several days since defeated in the Senate, by the obstinacy of certain Senators who expressed a determination to defeat the measure unless their fastidiousness was gratified, by the incorporation into the Bill of a certain section, which in fact would have deprived the State of its annual appropriation from the general government, amounting to the annual sum of $6,000.

Yesterday the vote refusing the Bill a passage was reconsidered, and the same passed to be engrossed—Yeas, Barnes, Bellamy, Bursley, Chase, Flint, Godfrey, Gore, Hale, Hodgdon, Holden, Mayall, Patridge, Palmer, Perry, Porter, Smith, Thomas, Thurston, 18. Nays, Ayer, Baker, Haines, Jackson, Knowlton, Leach, Leighton, Rackliff, Thompson, 9. It is now supposed this Bill may pass the House and become a Law.

At a Convention of the Democratic members of the Legislature, Gov. Dana was nominated for re-election by a *unanimous* vote. The formalities of a ballot were deferred with and he was nominated by *acclamation*. If the democracy are true to themselves they will *elect* him by a triumphant majority.

The same Convention, at an adjourned meeting held last evening, elected Hon. Hanibal Hamlin, of Hampden, and Hon. Charles Holden, of Portland, Delegates at large from this State to attend the next National Convention for the nomination of President and Vice President. Some opposition was made to proceeding to elect Delegates by the Convention, but the reasons offered for delay were entirely unsatisfactory to a great majority, who proceeded very harmoniously to elect the above named gentlemen. Mr. Hamlin was elected with only five dissenting votes, and Mr. Holden had a very large majority.

The Committee on License Laws had a meeting last week. Mr. Ingraham, of Augusta, read the Petition and made a few remarks on moral suasion, &c. &c., and said he had put in his faith and opened his case. Judge Weston also appeared for the Petitioners, but claimed the *closing* argument. Gen. Appleton, Col. Dow, Seth May, and several other gentlemen appeared for the Remonstrants. The two first named gentlemen addressed the Committee and made powerful arguments against the repeal. The Committee, to accommodate Judge Weston who had a *sudden* call to go to Boston, adjourned to give him a hearing this afternoon. The Committee stated that the Remonstrants far out numbered the Petitioners. What *action* the Committee will take, is a matter of uncertainty. The opinion is frequently expressed, that they will probably report leave to withdraw—time will show.

Several Bills of importance are now under consideration in both branches of the Legislature. A majority of the Committees have got through with their business, but several of them have now several matters before them for action. The Senate have rescinded the forty days rule, but the House refuse to do it.

Yours truly.

VAN DYKE.

FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans papers of the 7th announce the arrival of the steamship Alabama, from Vera Cruz on the 2d inst. The latest dates from Mexico by this arrival are to the 19th of June.

Santa Anna, it is said, has demanded a forced loan of one million, and is raising the money at the point of the bayonet.

A letter further states that the work of fortifying the approaches to the capital is progressing with great energy, but with very little judgment.

No further tidings have been received from Gen. Scott, except that he has abandoned Jalapa, and it was in possession of the guerillas.

Commodore Perry has returned from his expedition to Tobasco. He found the river impassable, and consequently landed his troops and marched to the town. He found the enemy ready to receive him, and having drawn up his forces, they fired, which the commodore returned, when they scattered. Four of our men were wounded, Lt. May among the number lost an arm.

FROM TAMPICO—News is to the 27th June. Intelligence had been received that Majors Gaines and Borland, Capt. Clay and the other American prisoners in Mexico had been released, and ordered to Tampico under a large escort, 900 men. Verbal reports are that when the prisoners had reached within 150 miles of Tampico, they were met by Urrea who detained them as prisoners. The story is further, that Urrea had ordered out all the men of the country, that could be raised, for the purpose of making an attack upon Tampico.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.—The St. Louis Republican of the 7th inst., contains Santa Fe news to the 27th of May.

Major Edmondson, when about 150 miles southeast of Santa Fe, with a force of 70 men, met some 400 Mexicans and Indians. A battle ensued, and the Americans were compelled to retreat with the loss of two killed and three wounded, besides loosing all the horses belonging to the party. The cause of this disaster was that the attack was made in an unfavorable position for our troops. Major E. was compelled to leave one wounded American on the battle field to the mercy of the Mexican opponents, and his fate is not known.

Another government train had been attacked by the Indians, and 150 head of cattle taken.—This train was commanded by Capt. Bell.

Col. W. H. Russell, bearer of despatches from Col. Fremont, at California, has reached St. Louis.

The whig papers continue to offer a variety of causes for the war. Some say it was the annexation of Texas; others, that it was slavery; others that it was the march of our troops to the Rio Grande, as advised by Gen. Taylor; others that it was because Henry Clay was not elected President of the United States. All seem unwilling to find any fault with Mexico, which after giving us more than forty sufficient reasons for war, actually first declared and made war upon the United States. Even the monarchists of Europe see and confess this, while our bestial opposition are blindly seeking pretexts against the fair fame of their country.

The New Hampshire legislature adjourned on the 3d inst. One of the acts of this session is the modification of the old and faulty militia law. The Newport Argus and Spectator says:

"This new bill, we understand, provides that persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five shall not be liable to do military duty except in cases of invasion. It provides for a school of instruction to all commissioned officers in the several brigades in the State. The school is to continue from three to five successive days, under the instruction of a person appointed by the brigadier general, with a salary of five dollars per day to be paid by the State. Every commissioned officer shall attend the school of instruction, and shall be entitled to receive annually three dollars, and four cents per mile for travel to and from the place of his abode, to be paid by the town where the officers reside."

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes that "Mr. John Q. Adams, just before he left this city for Massachusetts, held a conversation with a friend of mine, on the subject of the Mexican war. He gave his views very freely, and in substance they were that the war with Mexico would not end until the United States had conquered the whole of it. He believes that the matter had gone so far that it was no longer under the control of this government, and that our people would subjugate, acquire, appropriate and annex the whole of Mexico. It was his opinion, moreover, that from the war, would arise a military enthusiam in this country leading the people to prefer military men for all elective offices. He was quite certain that, for years to come, all successful candidates for the presidency must be military men, connected with or grown out of the Mexican war."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—According to the Nashua Telegraph, Wilson is elected to Congress by 449 majority. His vote is 814 less than in March, Preston's abolition vote is 1161 less, and Moulton's democratic vote is 2542 less: total falling 4517. The democratic farmers were very busy with their haying, and Wilson's gain in the city of Manchester alone is almost equal to his entire majority. It is not a victory to brag of; James Wilson could never be elected by a full vote of Cheshire and Hillsboro'.

☞ The Journal says that a correspondent of that paper says that the "whigs of New Hampshire are almost to a man opposed to the nomination of General Taylor for the Presidency." Who could have doubted that? Gen. Taylor is a friend of his country and opposed to whig *schemes*, and of course whig schemes and traitor's would be oppose to him.—[Age.

☞ The resolves in relation to pledging the credit of the State,—providing that no loan shall be contracted above $150,000 without submitting the question to the people,—were unanimously passed by the Senate a week ago yesterday. An excellent measure, and we are pleased to see the uniminity of the Senate in their favor.

☞ The Bath Times comes to us much enlarged and otherwise improved. It is an excellent paper, judiciously managed, and may the democrats of Lincoln give it the patronage it deserves.

☞ We have received the two first numbers of "The Hancock County Democrat," a new paper just started at Ellsworth, by G. S. Wilson & Co. It is a supporter of the Democratic faith, and bids fair to do good and efficient service in the cause in which it has enlisted. May its life be a long and useful one, and its publishers receive a merited and just support.

☞ Confine your tongue or it will confine you.

☞ By others faults wise men correct their own.

A Mississippi volunteer writes a letter from Camp Allen, which is published by special request in a Columbus paper. Some of it is rather droll:

"I promised I would write to you from mexico and Lutenant Dowsing has give me this sheet of paper and Mr Cury is a going home to morrow i thought I would write you these few lines to inform you that I am well and hope these few lines will farl you and your tailor shop all well, I like solderring tolerably well but would like it better, If I get to shute old Santa Anna this is a putty country here fust rate water and a heap of Mexican gals but we proor privates cant git to have much fun with them the officers is hard to beat though I tell you Captain —— is punkins among them they like his red hed, I dont believe Lieutenant —— goes to see them much Lieutenant —— is rite sly but I believe he goes it some times I have saw old Genrol Taylor and he is a nity plane lookin old man and I a goin to vote for him for president and you and all your talor boys must do likewise I never will vote for old Skott because he wuddent take us with him for if he had maby I mite got to shute that old yaller skin Santaanna Sometimes I fele like I wanted to roll a few ten pins but they ant none out here you must tell the boys to keep old Wilkins ally hot till I get back I want one more blizard before I die I want you to tel old —— howdy for me and tel him I ant shot no hogs sence I been out here we have saw the elefant out here and rode him bar back at that I was about the first to back him but I am use to him now and can ride him any whar I want to, he is got to be rite gentle. Old Rakestraw has had the smallpox but gettin well, I ant saw many putty white wimmin sence I left Columbus."

DEATHS.

In Bangor, 9th inst., Mr. John Bradbury, aged 61.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS occur more frequently during the summer months than at any other period, because at this season of the year, the system being debilitated, digestion is not sufficiently active to dispose of the food before it becomes putrified; hence a peculiar acid is generated in the stomach, which is the cause of those horrid diseases called dysentery, cholera morbus, inflammation of the bowels, &c.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are a natural remedy and therefore are a certain cure for all kinds of bowel complaints; because they cleanse the stomach and bowels from those putrid humors which are the cause of the above distressing complaints. They also aid and improve the digestion and purify the blood, consequently, as they remove the *cause* of every form of disease, it is absolutely impossible for them to fail of making a perfect cure of dysentery, cholera morbus, inflammation of the bowels, &c.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by CHARLES H. CROCKER, Paris Hill; Charles Durell, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; John Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; Hiram Himes, Hartford; Caleb Besse, Woodstock, and J. Howe, Norway.

New England Office, 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss: July 10, A. D. 1847.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue on Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of Elbridge Gerry, Esq., in Waterford, in said County, the following Rights of Redemption of the following described pieces and parcels of Real Estate situated in said County, to wit,—

All the right in equity that JEREMIAH KIMBALL, of Saco, in the County of York, has or had on the twenty-third day of May last past, to redeem the following described Real Estate, viz:—Lot No. 6, in the 1st Range in said town of Waterford.

Also—All the right in equity that the said Jeremiah Kimball has or had on the twenty-third day of May last past, of redeeming the following described Real Estate, viz:—About seventeen acres of Meadow Land, being a part of Lot No. 5, in the 1st Range of Lots in said town of Waterford.

[11] JOHN C. GERRY, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss: July 10, 1847.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue on Monday, the twenty-third day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of Elbridge Gerry, Esq., in Waterford, in said County, the following right in equity of redemption of the following described Real Estate situated in said County, to wit:—

All the right in equity that ELIAS PIKE, of Waterford, in said County, has or had on the tenth day of November A. D. 1843, to redeem the following described mortgaged Real Estate, viz:—Being the Farm whereon the said Elias Pike now dwells in Waterford in said County.

The above described Farm having been mortgaged by said Elias Pike to Caleb Stevens, by Deed dated April 30th, A. D. 1842, to secure the payment of four hundred and sixty-eight dollars in one year with interest annually.

[11] JOHN C. GERRY, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss: July 14, 1847.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue on Wednesday, the first day of September next, at one o'clock P. M., at the Post Office at South Hartford kept by Richard Hutchinson, Esq.,—

All the right in equity which LUKE ROWLES of said Hartford, has to redeem a certain tract of land in said Hartford, being the Farm on which said Rowles now resides, comprising Gore Lot No. Nine, containing Eighty acres more or less.

Also—The North half of an eighty acre Gore Lot containing forty acres more or less.

Also—Twenty-one acres off of Gore Lot No. eight in said Hartford.

The same having been mortgaged to Daniel Coolidge of Livermore, by Deed bearing date Sept. 13th, 1842, recorded with Oxford Records Book 95, page 325, to which Deed reference is had for a further description, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars and interest on the same.

[11] JESSE DREW, Deputy Sheriff.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence Rail Road.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS in writing will be received at the office of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road Company, in the city of Portland, until Tuesday, the 10th day of August next, inclusive, at sunset, for the grading, masonry, and bridging of that portion of their road extending from the termination of the second division, near the Hotel road, in Danville, to a place in the vicinity of Norway and Paris Cape, a distance of about 20 miles.

Maps, Profiles and specifications will be ready for examination on and after the second day of August next, at the Engineer's office in Portland, where all necessary information will be given.

The Company will require as one of the stipulations of the contract, that the heavier work on any section shall be first attended to, so that the heavier and lighter work may be completed at nearly the same time.

Persons unknown to the officers of the Company, must accompany their bids with satisfactory evidence of their ability to execute the work. In all cases good and sufficient bonds, with two or more sureties, will be required for the faithful performance and fulfillment of the contract.

WM. P. PREBLE, President.
A. C. MORTON, Chief Engineer.
Portland, June 29, 1847. 3w10

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—DENMARK.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of the following described Real Estate in the town of Denmark, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the taxes next due on said Real Estate were assessed June 16th, 1845, and the taxes on said Real Estate, contained in the following description, have remained due and unpaid for four years from said day of assessment, and unless said taxes and costs of advertising are paid within five years from the day of assessment above named, said Real Estate will be conveyed to said town of Denmark, viz:—

Names of Non-Resident Owners of Real Estate.

	No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
				$	$ c.
Owner unknown, part of	39	unk.	66	108	2 20
Moody T. Walker, 1-2 of	27	"	50	130	2 76
Owner unknown, part of Hancock Land,	unk	"	17	10	22

Names of Residents for the above year, viz: A. D. 1845.

Elisha Allen, balance of tax,	40
Charles Jewett, do	22
John Kimball, do	1 22
ORRIN B. INGALLS, Treasurer of Denmark.	09

Denmark, June 10th, 1847. 3w10

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—June 24, 1847.

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ, and will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder, at the Inn of Merrow & Kidder, in Dixfield, on Saturday, the seventh day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, unless redeemed prior, viz:—

All the right CHAUNCY STONE and FANNY STONE have to redeem two certain pieces or parcels of land lying in Dixfield, and generally known as the John Marsh Farm, and being the same deeded to Henry Newman to Fanny Delano, August 10th A. D. 1845, reference to said Deed for further description, and mortgaged by the said Fanny Delano to the 10th day of August, A. D. 1845, to the said Henry Newman, to secure the keeping of twenty-five Sheep from the first day of December, A. D. 1846, to the first day of December, A. D. 1847, and fifty Sheep from the first day of December, A. D. 1847, to the first day of December, A. D. 1848, and to take good care of the Lambs and Wool, and return them to said Newman on demand.

JOHN M. BUSH, Deputy Sheriff.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

IRA HOWE and CHRISTOPHER BRYANT, Executors of the last Will and Testament of ISAAC HOWE, late of Greenwood, in said county, deceased, having presented their first account of their administration of the estate of said deceased, and the private claims of the aforesaid Ira Howe, against the estate of said deceased; and also their petition representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the legacies, and charges of administration of said estate, by the sum of fifty dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted them to sell and convey all of the real estate of said deceased not disposed of by the Will, as a partial sale thereof would greatly injure the residue:

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said County, on the second day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

8 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ELI EDMONDS, surviving Partner of AMOS GARDNER, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of his Partner-ship affairs so far as the estate of said deceased is concerned.—

It was Ordered, that the said surviving Partner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

8 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ON the Petition of MARY ANN WIGHT, Widow of TIMOTHY WIGHT, late of Gilead, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband:

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel, on the fifteenth day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
8 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

SALMON CARY, Executor of the last Will and Testament of EZRA CARY, late of Turner in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased:

It was Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said county, on the twenty-third day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
8 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

SYLVIA SAMPSON, Widow of ELISHA SAMPSON, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented her Petition praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband, and also that Dower may be assigned to her out of the real estate of said deceased:

It was Ordered, that the said WIDOW give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said county, on the twenty-third day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
8 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ON the Petition of HARRIET N. MURRAY, Widow of GEO. B. MURRAY, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband:

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said county, on the twenty-third day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
8 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ON the Petition of RUTH GLASS, Widow of NEHEMIAH GLASS, late of Hartford, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband:

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore, in said county, on the twenty-second day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
8 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ON the Petition of MARY E. MILLS, Widow of DANIEL B. MILLS, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband:

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said county, on the second day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
8 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Hon. JON PRINCE, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. on the premises, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the following property belonging to HARLAN SHURTLEFF, a minor, viz:

Six acres of land, with the buildings thereon, situated at Rochester Falls in Peland; it being the same premises formerly occupied by Giles Shurtleff, and now occupied by Orin Durham.

GILES SHURTLEFF, Guardian of said minor.
June 25, 1847. 6w9

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Hon. JON PRINCE, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house of ASA KIMBALL, in Gilead, the following described property belonging to the Estate of said deceased, viz:

The Homested Farm of said deceased lying in Gilead, and containing one hundred and fifty acres.

Also—About three hundred acres of land lying on the South Westerly end of said Homested Farm—for particulars see Chandler Hazen's Deed.

Also—A tract or parcel of land lying on the South side of Androscoggin River in said Gilead; it being the North part of Lot No. 1, in the 13th Range, supposed to contain thirty acres.

Also—One-fifth of the Saw Mill and privilege on Wild River, called "Wild River Saw Mill."

Also—Pew numbered Seventeen in the Congregational Meeting House.

All of said property subject to the Widow's right of Dower.

Terms—Three months credit with good security.

JOSEPH G. SWAN, Administrator.
Gilead, April 12, 1847. 8

Commissioners' Notice

TO CREDITORS.

WE, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

DANIEL B. MILLS,

late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months commencing the twenty-fifth day of June, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the Office of Henry Ward, in West Bethel, on Saturday, the 25th day of September next, also, on Saturday, the 25th day of December following, from one o'clock to four o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

HENRY WARD,
GEORGE W. GROVER.
8

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

JAMES BOWKER, late of Paris,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law requires—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WHITMORE W. BOWKER.
Paris, June 22, 1847. 8

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix de bonis non of the Estate of

ELISHA GILMORE, late of Turner,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's Estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

EUNICE GILMORE.
Turner, June 22, 1847. 8

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the Estate of

ZEBULON CHADBOURN, Jr. late of Oxford,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

DORCAS A. CHADBOURN.
Oxford, June 22, 1847. 9

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

GERSHAM WAIT, late of Dixfield,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

EDSEL GROVER.
Dixfield, June 22, 1847. 10

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

PHINEAS EASTMAN, late of Lovell,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to.

ISAAC EASTMAN.
Lovell, May 25, 1847. 11

Atlantic & St. Lawrence Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President and Directors of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Rail Road Company have made a further assessment of five dollars on all the shares in said Company, (being the fifth payment) and the same will be due and payable to the Treasurer, at his office in Portland, on the twenty-sixth day of July next.

Per order of the Directors.

CHAS. E. BARRETT, Treasurer.
Portland, June 24, 1847. 10

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at PARIS, Maine, June 30, 1847.

Batchelder, Rev. Calvin R.	Ludden, Timothy
Bacon, Capt. Alden	Millett, Miss Hannah
Brooks, Thomas G.	Moody, Miss Polly B.
Bryant, Thomas G.	McKenney, Mrs. Wm.
Bryant, Otis	Orford Lodge, 2
Cole, Gershom	Peterson, Benjamin
Clifford, David	Phinney, Samuel
Cushman, Ebenezer	Poyen, Lewis F.
Cummings, Erastus	Robinson, Preston
Denham, Miss Eliza	Ripley, Uriah
Dennen, Lewis W.	Ripley, David
Dennen, Lewis	Ripley, Widow
Fuller, Harry 2	Sturtevant, Mrs. Sarah
Fuller, George	Sturtevant, Benjamin
Felton, Skelton	Scott, Jas.
Felton, Jona. W.	Smith, Samuel
Howe, Miss Sarah	Stearns, Charles
Hill, Widow	Spaulding, Benjamin
Johnson, Mrs. Lucy A.	Spaulding, Miss Lucinda
Jackson, Jacob	Tubbs, Ezra
Kittredge, Charles F.	Tuell, Mrs. Phebe
Knight, Isaiah 2	Tarbox, Ivory
Libby, Nathaniel	Whitman, E.
Libby, Danvill	Washburn, Luther
Lindsey, Amos	Walker, Wm.

G. WASHINGTON MILLETT, P. M.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS MERRILL EALMAN, of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his Mortgage Deed dated the ninth day of August, A. D. 1841, conveyed to HARRIS PALMER two certain pieces of land situated in Dixfield, described, and being "all that part of a lot of land North of a line drawn across said lot parallel with the end lines of said lot sixteen rods South of the center of said lot, containing sixty acres, be the same more or less, and being the Northerly part of said lot numbered twelve in the ninth range of lots in the town of Dixfield. Also, a piece of land as follows: Beginning on the Northeast corner of the Southerly half of lot numbered eleven in the ninth range of lots in the town of Dixfield, thence on the Westerly side line of said lot forty-eight rods, thence Easterly parallel with the end lines of said lot forty-two rods, thence Northerly parallel with the side lines of said lot forty-eight rods to the end of said half lot, thence Westerly forty-two rods to the first mentioned bound, containing twelve acres and ninety-six rods," in fee and in Mortgage, to secure the payment of four notes of Land bearing even date with said Mortgage, for the sum of ninety-three dollars and seventy-five cents, payable in two, three, four, and five years from date with interest annually, as whereas the said Harris Palmer is for a valuable consideration by me paid on the fourteenth day of June A. D. 1847, assigned to me, the subscriber, the said four notes and mortgage, and as the conditions of said Mortgage Deed has been broken by the non-payment of the interests of said notes according to their tenor, I therefore claim to foreclose the same.

CHANVILL CHILD.
Canton, June 23, 1847. 9

"Rough and Ready."

WANTED, by the subscribers, two or three hundred dozen PALM LEAF HATS, with the crown 4 1-2 inches high and the brim 4 inches wide, without being whitened—but Rough and Ready for bleaching—for which they will pay in goods from $1,25 to $1,75 per dozen, according to quality.

The subscribers would also say to those in want of goods, that they have a large assortment of

English and W. I. Goods,

which they will sell as cheap as can be bought in Oxford County.

Good, stout, heavy SHEETINGS for 7 cents.
BROADCLOTHS, from $1,50 to $4,50, per yard.
CASSIMERES, DOE SKINS, &c. from 62 to $2,25.
SHAWLS, from 50 cents to $9.
CARPETINGS, from 25 to 60 cents per yard.
MUSLIN DE LAINS, from 12 1-2 to 37 1-2 cents.
PRINTED LAWNS, from 16 to 25 cents.
GINGHAMS, from 12 to 25.
LADIES WHITE LINNEN H'DKFS, 10 cents.
GENT'S WHITE SILK do., 50.
GINGHAM do., 12 1-2.
PARASOLS, from 25 cents to $2.
Ready made PANTS, for 75 cents.
" " VESTS, for $1.
" " COATS, various prices.
Paper Hangings, from 7 to 25 cents per roll.
BONNETS, from 42 cents to $2.
BRASS CLOCKS, for $2,50, and warranted good.
SUGAR from 7 to 10 cents per pound.
TEA, 25 cents per pound.
HATS, CAPS, STOCKS, BOOTS, SHOES, and all other goods in proportion.

HUBBARD & STEVENS.
Paris Hill, June 21, 1847. 4s4w7

DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a new supply of DRY GOODS adapted to the present season such as—

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOE-SKINS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, MUS. DE LAINS, PRINTS, LAWNS, CASSIMERE, SILK, DELAIN AND EVALINA SHAWLS,

and other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

BROWN & CO.
Steep Falls, Norway, June 28, 1847. 4t8

Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber, being thereto duly authorized by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, offers for sale the Real Estate of JAMES BEANS, late of Paris, deceased.

The property lies in the Northerly part of Paris, being the Northerly half of Lots No. 25 and 26, 4th Range, containing about one hundred and ninety acres of land lying on both sides of the Little Androscoggin River together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a House, Barn, and Saw Mill, all new. The interior of the house is unfinished. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road, it is expected, will pass through the land.

A very desirable opportunity for a safe investment is here offered, as the property must be sold. If not disposed of at private sale it will be sold at public Auction.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on Paris Hill.

FRANCIS BEMIS, Administrator.
Paris, July 1, 1847. 9

Hebron Academy.

THE FALL TERM of HEBRON ACADEMY will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, under the care of GEORGE G. FAIRBANKS, A. B., and will continue twenty weeks.

The department of language will embrace Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish and Italian; and the higher department of Mathematics will be attended to, together with all studies usually pursued in Academies of this class.

Lectures will be given on Chemistry, on School Keeping, and on such other subjects as may be deemed of interest.

Competent Assistants will be employed, if the interest of the school demand it.

The Trustees have lately erected a new and neat building for the School; and the situation of this Academy is such as to furnish the greatest inducements to study, being situated amid a picturesque scenery away from the allurements of fashionable dissipation.

Mr. Fairbanks is well recommended from very respectable sources, as a good scholar, of a good moral character, an approved Instructor, and of a persevering turn.

Good board can probably be obtained for from $1, to $1 50 a week.

JOHN TRIPP, *Secretary.*
Hebron, June 30, 1847. 9

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS FANNY DELANO, now the wife of Chauncy Stone, of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, by her Mortgage Deed dated the nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1845, conveyed to me, the subscriber, two several pieces of land, situated in Dixfield, containing sixty acres, more or less, it being the same that was deeded by me, the subscriber, to the said Fanny Delano, by Deed dated the said nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1845, to which Deed reference is had in said Mortgage Deed, to secure the keeping of twenty-five sheep from the first day of December, A. D. 1846, to the first day of December, A. D. 1847,—and the keeping of fifty sheep from the first day of December A. D. 1847, to the first day of December, A. D. 1848; and whereas, the condition of said Mortgage has been broken by a failure to fulfill the condition of said Mortgage, I claim to foreclose the same.

HENRY NEWMAN.
Dixfield, June 26, 1847. 3w9

HEALTH! HEALTH!!!

Dr. Wood's SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

THIS NEW AND VALUABLE EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY has been used with great success for the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise from an impure state of the blood—it promotes a healty action of the Liver—strengthens the Nerves and at once secures

HEALTH AND VIGOR

to the whole system. In all cases of

JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, SCROFULA, HEADACHE, LANGUOR,

and that

DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS,

which is so common a Complaint in the SPRING AND SUMMER

season of the year, this Medicine has no its equal—and a single trial will convince the most incredulous of its peculiar virtues.

For further particulars the reader is referred to pamphlets which will be furnished by the Agents, showing the estimation in which this valuable Medicine is held by those who have used it.

☞ CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. ☜

Be particular and ask for *Dock. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters*, and receive no other. This is the first preparation of these articles combined, ever offered to the public, and the great success attending its use has induced the unprincipled to counterfeit and imitate. As a precaution, see that the bottle have the words "*Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters*" pressed on the glass, and that each label on the bottle is signed by the proprietor, E. Thornton, Jr., New Bedford.

AGENTS, Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; S. Paris A. Hall; Norway, Robert Noyes.

☞ Portland, EDWARD MASON, Wholesale and Retail Agent, where orders can be directed.

Also, for sale by Agents in every town in the State.

June 15, 1847. 3m6

POETRY.

TIME'S CHANGES.

I saw her once—so freshly fair
That like a blossom just unfolding,
She open'd to Life's cloudless air,
And Nature joy'd to view its moulding;
Her smile it haunts my memory yet—
Her cheek's fine hue divinely glowing—
Her rosebud mouth—her eyes of jet—
Around on all her light bestowing.
Oh! who could look on such a form,
So nobly free, so softly tender,
And darkly dream that earthly storm
Should dim such sweet, delicious splendor!
For in her mein and in her face,
And in her young steps fairy lightness,
Nought could the raptured gazer trace
But Beauty's glow, and Pleasure's brightness.

I saw her twice—an altered charm—
But still of magic richest, rarest,
Than girlhood's talisman less warm,
Though yet of earthly sights the fairest;
Upon her breast she held a child,
The very image of its mother;
Which ever to her smiling smiled,
They seemed to live but in each other;
But matron cares, or lurking woe,
Her thoughtless, sinless look had banish'd,
And from her cheek the roseate glow
Of girlhood's balmy morn had vanish'd,
Within her eyes, upon her brow,
Lay something softer, fonder, deeper,
As if in dreams some vision'd woe
Had broke the Elyseum of the sleeper.

I saw her thrice—Fate's dark decree
In widow's garments had arrayed her;
Yet beautiful she seemed to be,
As even my reveries portray'd her;
The glow, the glance had pass'd away,
The sunshine and the sparkling glitter;
Still, though I noted pale decay,
The retrospect was scarcely bitter;
For in their place a calmness dwelt,
Serene, subduing, soothing, holy;
In feeling which, the bosom felt
That every louder mirth is folly—
A pensiveness—which is not grief,
A stillness—as of sunset streaming—
A fairy glow on flower and leaf,
Till earth looks like a landscape dreaming.

A last time—and unmoved she lay,
Beyond Life's dim, uncertain river,
A glorious mould of fading clay,
From whence the spark had fled forever.
I gazed—my breast was like to burst—
And, as I thought of years departed,
The years wherein I saw her first,
When she, a girl, was lightsome hearted:
And, when I mus'd on later days,
As moved she in her matron duty,
A happy mother, in the blaze
Of ripen'd hope, and sunny beauty—
I felt the chill—I turned aside—
Bleak Desolation's cloud came o'er me—
And Being seem'd a troubled tide,
Whose wrecks in darkness swam before me

The Lion's Leap.—Once, when I was travelling I observed a spot which was imprinted with at least twenty spoors, or marks of the lion's paws, and, as I pointed them out, a Namaqua chief told me that a lion had been pratising his leap. On demanding an explanation, he said, that, if a lion sprang at an animal, and missed it by leaping short, he would always go back to where he sprang from, and practice the leap, so as to be successful on another occasion, he then related to me the following anecdote, stating that he was an eye-witness to the incident:—"I was passing near the end of a craggy hill; from which jutted out a smooth rock of some twelve feet high, when I perceived a number of zebras galloping round it, which they were obliged to do, as the rock was quite steep. A lion was creeping towards the rock to catch the male zebra, which brought up the rear of the herd. The lion sprang and missed his mark: he fell short with only his head over the edge of the rock and the zebra galloped away switching his tail in the air. Although the object of his pursuit was gone still the lion tried the leap a second and third time, till he succeeded.—During this, two more lions came up and joined the first lion. They seemed to be talking for they roared a good deal to each other, and then the first lion led them around the rock again and again. Then he made another grand leap, to show them what he and they must do another time." The chief added, "I could not understand a word of what they said, although they talked loud enough; but I thought it was as well to be off, or they might have some talk about me.—[Capt. Marryatt.

Wool. The history of the growth of wool is very curious. Fifty years ago not a pound of fine wool was raised in the United States, in Great Britain or any other country except Spain. In the latter country, the flocks were owned exclusively by the nobility or the crown. In 1764, a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony, as a present from the King of Spain, whence the entire production of Saxon wool now of such immense value. Before the breaking out of the last war between this country and Great Britain, Col. Humphrey succeeded in getting a few merino sheep out of Spain;—then their exportation was prohibited under penalty of being sent to the galley for life.

In 1800, during the invasion of Spain by the French, some of the valuable Crown flocks were sold to raise money. Our Consul at Lisbon, Mr. Jarvis, purchased fourteen hundred head, and sent them to this country. Previously however, Mr. Livingston obtained a few sheep of the Spanish breed, as a present, in 1792. Such was the origin of the immense flocks of fine worded sheep in the United States and Great Britain.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad.—The Editor of Zion's Advocate, has returned from a journey to the westward, via the great Lakes, and the St. Lawrence river. Under date of Montreal, June 10, among other things he writes—

"We have taken some pains to inquire about the prospects of the Portland road—At the office of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad here, we are informed that on all the sections to Acton, about fifty miles, they are at work, except on the one next to Montreal. They are not on this section yet, because the company have not yet located their Depot. Their first expectation was to have it on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence. But recently they have a project to construct the road across the river a little below the rapids, and then down to the city.

Here, as in our own State, the projection of the great road has given birth to others of less extent. A rail-road between Lachine and Montreal it is intended to urge it on to completion the present season. As we wished to learn the general sentiments here in respect to the St. Lawrence and Atlantic R. Road, have made inquiries not only at their office, but also of other intelligent men, and also of individuals among the common people. We have heard of many difficulties and embarrassments which the Company have had to meet, and of delays to which they have been subjected. But to the question, Will this Road be built? To whomsoever it has been proposed, we have received but one uniform answer, "Yes certainly."

Sustaining Character. A farmer's wife, in speaking of the smartness, aptness and intelligence of her son, a lad six years old, to a lady acquaintance, said:—

"He can read fluently in any part of the Bible, repeat the whole catechism, and weed onions as well as his father.

"Yes, mother," added the young hopeful, "and yesterday I licked Ned Rawson, throwed the cat into the well, and stole old Hickley's gimlet."

☞ A nice Young Man. A young thingum-bob in this region, said, the other day, that he could not freely associate with certain individuals whom he described, (which individuals in point of moral worth, are as much superior to him as Heaven is superior to earth,) because forsooth, they were—what?—why reader, they were—*poor!*—Bah! We wonder if his mother knows he is out, and has lost his diaper off?

[Democratic Clarion.

A tutor of a college, lecturing a young man on his irregular conduct, added with great pathos—"The report of your vices will bring your father's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave."—"I beg your pardon, sir, my father wears a wig."

Minding one's stops.—Many examples of the importance of correct spelling are on record. The following remarkable proof that it is also important to punctuate properly, is perfectly authentic:

A contract for lighting the streets of Liverpool in 1819, was entered into with the public authorities by two individuals, a leading feature of which was, that "the the lamps at present are about four thousand and fifty, and have in general two spouts *each*, composed of not less than twenty threads of cotton." The contractors had proceeded to furnish each lamp accordingly with twenty threads, but this being but half the usual quantity, the commissioners discovered that the difference arose in the phraseology of the contract, the comma following, instead of preceding the word *each*. The variation in sense arising from this misplacement of the comma, created a difference in payment under the engagement of sixty thousand dollars per annum, and made quite a difficulty, which ended at last in the annulment of the old, and the drawing up of a new contract between the parties.

An appendage to the above, in which the difference occurs more plainly to the ear than the eye, occurred in the Supreme Court of New Jersey lately, in the examination of a candidate for admission to practice. "What is a court?" asked one of the judges. "A place," answered the student, in the words of Blackstone, but spacing them rather differently, "*where justice* is judicially administered." The ir honors looked grave, but did not withhold the diploma.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Grammars, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. 3tf

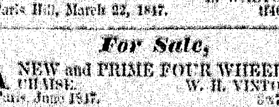
BLANKS.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of B. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf

Notice.

THIS may certify that I have given my son John Hexry Cotton, his time to act and trade for himself, and I shall claim none of his earnings and pay no debts of his contracting after this date. WM. COTTON.
Woodstock, April 7, 1847. *4

SPECTACLES



A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.
B. WALTON.
Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. 1f40

For Sale,

A NEW and PRIME FOUR WHEELED CHAISE. W. H. VINTON.
Paris, June 1847. 3w7

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OFFER to the Trade, at WHOLESALE, their various styles of WOOLENS, at a trifling advance from the cost of manufacture, and for less prices than the same quality of goods can be obtained in the Boston or other markets.
JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*
South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

Hydropathic Institution
AT WATERFORD, MAINE,

THE subscribers have opened an Institution at the above place where they have every facility for carrying on the Water Cure, and where patients, troubled with any kind of curable disease, can be relieved of their burdens.
Terms—Six Dollars per week.
Each patient is requested to bring two Comforts, two Blankets, two wide Sheets, and several coarse Towels. E. A. KITTREDGE.
C. FARRAR.
Waterford, May 27th, 1847. tf 4

Notice.

WHEREAS, for a valuable consideration, I have this day sold my son, Isaac Randall, 2nd, a minor, his time to trade and act for himself; this is to notify all whom it may concern that I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date, and shall claim none of his earnings.
ESEK RANDALL.
Witness—Geo. R. Randall.
Dixfield, April 20, 1847. *6

THE SOUTH PARIS Manufacturing Company

HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep through the season, an extensive assortment of

Cassimeres, Satinetts, Fulled Cloths, Linseys—Blanketing 2 1-4 yards wide.—White, Green, Scarlet Yellow, Corbo, and Wine Colored

Flannels,

and PRESSED CLOTH, for dresses.

Manufactured expressly for their customers, which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions. No Cloths will be offered which are known to be defective; and full satisfaction will be made if any prove unserviceable.
JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*
South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

TOWN ORDERS.

BLANKS for Town Orders for sale at Office. Also, Quitclaim, Warrantee and Mortgage Deeds—Justice Writs, and Executions—Citations to Creditor. All orders, accompanied by the cash, promptly attended to.—May 11, '47.

SHELF HARD WARE.
BROWN & CO.

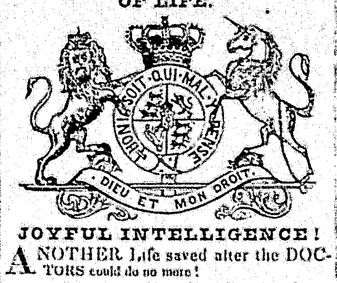
ARE making weekly additions to their stock of Shelf Hard Ware, and would call the attention of purchasers to their present assortment. A considerable portion of it having recently been purchased for CASH, in the City of New York, they flatter themselves they can give a little better bargains than can be obtained elsewhere.
Steep Falls, Norway, June 28, 1847. tf 8

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1846. tf 41

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

BUCHAN'S
Hungarian Balsam
OF LIFE.



JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!

ANOTHER Life saved after the DOCTORS could do no more!

Bath, Me., Feb. 24, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the beneficial effects of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, on my daughter, who had been for a number of years afflicted with a bad cough, pain in the side, raising blood, and all those pains and troubles which attend that insidious disease, *CONSUMPTION*. I employed several distinguished physicians at great expense, who, after numerous visits, and many experiments, finally declared that

They could do no more!

I was then advised by a friend to try Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. I did so, and the result has been most astonishing. My daughter is *entirely cured*, and is now attending to her accustomed duties. I paid Two Hundred Dollars for Physicians and Medicine, without any sort of benefit, while Six dollars worth of Hungarian Balsam has removed the disease, restored the strength, and brought on a healthy action.

I am gratefully yours, JOHN YOUNG

ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION!

Two cases pronounced beyond the reach of Medical aid.

Augusta, Me., May 27, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam has been of the most infinite service to me. I have been cured of an affection of the Lungs, which was thought to be incurable by all my friends, by the use of a few bottles. One of my children was also restored to health, after being pronounced *beyond the reach of Medical aid*; and this medicine is now my constant resort in cases of any difficulty in the throat and Lungs.
Yours, truly, FRANCIS J. WEEKS.

Belfast, Me., June, 1845

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—Mr. Clark, of Palmyra, a friend of mine, was taken sick about a year ago with bad cough, pain in the side, general debility, &c. He consulted several doctors who prescribed for him—but was finally told

He could not get well!

He stopped taking medicine, but continued to grow worse, until he was so weak that he could scarcely sit up. He saw a notice of the Hungarian Balsam, procured a bottle, and continued to take it according to the directions—and, strange to say, in a few months he was a strong man and as he believed, permanently cured.
Yours, respectfully,
H. G. O. WASHBURN, Bookseller.

MORE CURES OF SEATED CONSUMPTION!

Important testimony of Physicians and Druggists.
Burlington, Vt., Nov. 1, 845

Dr. Bradlee,—Sir,—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. Please send us before, a sufficiency for six months. We can give you if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals who have not only been relieved from Asthama Colds, and Coughs, but from those who have been brought up from *FIRMLY SEATED CONSUMPTIONS*!—and literally snatched from the grave! As a remedy for such complaints, we confidently believe it has never been surpassed.
Yours, PECK & SPEAR.

Saco, Me., May 25, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all question, a most perfect and admirable preparation for diseases of the Lungs. I have used it in my family, and in my professional practice for more than two years, with the most uniform and entire success, in cases of *severe Pulmonary Disease*, and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted, as the most *CERTAIN REMEDY* for such diseases with which I am acquainted,
Yours, Respectfully,
FREDERIC T. STORER, *M. D.*

GREAT CURE OF NERVOUS CONSUMPTION!

A Patient raised from the Bed of Death by the Hungarian Balsam.

Warren, Me., Oct. 17, 1845.

To Dr. D. F. Bradlee—Dear Sir—I feel a sincere pleasure for the opportunity offered, to express to you my approbation of the Hungarian Balsam. I think with the blessing of a kind Providence, I owe my life to this inestimable medicine. I have been for some two or three years afflicted with atrophy or nervous Consumption, attended with all its horrors. I employed several different Physicians, but *THEY COULD GIVE ME NOTHING TO REACH MY CASE* and I constantly grew worse, and at last was confined to my bed, with an inflammation in my stomach, lungs, and liver, and a severe palpitation of the heart, and the distressed beating would sometimes last two or three hours and often times so violent as to shake my bed. I knew in this situation

I could not long survive.

My doctor and neighbors said the same. A friend accidentally sent to my family an advertisement of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. They procured me a bottle, and I with some reluctance at first commenced taking it. The first dose gave me immediate relief, and in a few days I could sit up fifteen minutes, and I continued to gain until I took thirteen bottles. I now enjoy better health, although somewhat advanced in years, than for several years past. My Physician frankly asserts that it was the Hungarian Balsam that cured me.
Yours Respectfully,
LUCIE C. CUSHMAN.

Certificate of the Apothecary who furnished the Hungarian Balsam to this Patient.

This may certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Lucie C. Cushman, and was a witness of the effects of the Hungarian Balsam, described in the above certificate. Her case was a very severe and dangerous one; and the cure is considered very remarkable by all who know her. She was confined to her bed, had watchers at night, and was not expected to live but a few days, when she commenced taking the Balsam. She is now in better health than she has been for many years. The Hungarian Balsam is held in the highest possible estimation in this county.
ORRIS S. ANDREWS, Apothecary.
Warren, Maine, October 24, 1845.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES!

In favor of the Great English Remedy for Consumption!

From Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H—Dr. Bradlee—Dear Sir—In the whole list of remedies for diseases of the Lungs, *nothing stands the test like the Hungarian Balsam.* It is spoken of in the highest terms by men of standing in this place.
Yours, Respectfully,
ALLISON & GAULT, Apothecaries.
Concord, N. H., April 24, 1844.

From Edward Mason, Portland, Me.—The Hungarian Balsam gives good satisfaction in this city and vicinity; and I have no doubt, from the reports I hear of its salutary effects upon invalids, that it is an excellent preparation for diseases of the lungs.
EDWARD MASON, Apothecary,
52 Middle street, Portland.

From J. R. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass.—I am much pleased with the Hungarian Balsam, and from the uniform satisfaction which it gives in *PULMONARY CONSUMPTION*, I think it can be conscientiously recommended by those who have it for sale.
Yours, &c.,
J. R. NICHOLS, Druggist and Apothecary.

From Dr. H. P. Pulling, Albany N. Y.—I cheerfully give my name in recommendation of the Hungarian Balsam, believing to be the best medicine I have ever used for diseases of the Lungs generally.
H. P. PULLING, M. D.
107 Market street, Albany.

CONSUMPTION IN BANGOR, ME.

Great cures by Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, in that cold climate.

Bangor, Me., Sept., 18, 1845.

I have now had the Agency of that excellent medicine, Buchan's Hugarian Balsam, about two years, and have sold in that period, nearly 12 gross, or 1728 bottles. Much of this has been used in the vicinity of Bangor, but many dozens have been sent several hundred miles to Houlton, and the Provinces, Machias, Eastport, &c. The success of this Balsam in the relief and cure of Pulmonary diseases, is absolutely astonishing Hundreds, I am sure, have, by its use, been

Saved from a premature Grave!

—invalids supposed to be past all hope have been restored to comparative health—and the last moments of the dying has been made comfortable by its use. in cases of children, afflicted with severe and obstinate coughs, it has been employed with great success—several instances of this having come under my personal knowledge. Indeed this is a grand medicine. Its reputation is established here, and the sales are constantly increasing. Yours truly,
DAVID BUGBEE.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.
For sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris-Hill; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Edward Mason, Portland.
June 30, 1846. 1y8

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preperation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local Inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preperation of the kind, is prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than may suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by
H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary,*
PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Nath'l Harlow, West Buckfield; Sydenham Bridgham, Buckfield; L. S. Bumpass, Hebron; T. T. Lurvey, Poor & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Tuell, Greenwood; Kimball & Crocker, Hiram Holt, Bethel;—Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Hunt, Hanover; Joshua Graham, Rumford; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Deshon, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Harding, Saccarappa; B. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Robie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston;—Robert Ingalls, Shelburn, N. H.
For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally.—[Jan. 1, '47, 1y
The above named Agents have also for sale

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

WORMS EASILY REMOVED.

WINER'S
Canadian Vermifuge!

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN DIE every year from the disease produced by Worms! They are the cause of numerous and frightful diseases. Indeed there is scarcely a complaint common to infancy and childhood which may not be produced or greatly aggravated by the presence of these destructive animals in the stomach and bowels. Case are recorded of their producing St. Vitus's Dance, Locked-Jaw, Squinting, Dropsy, Loss of Feeling in the Limbs, Rickets, Palpitation of the Heart, Eruptions, Dry Cough, Severe Pains Paleness, Emaciation, total Decline of Strength, and Consumption. They consume all nourishment in the body, and finally destroy the child.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge is a pleasant, safe, speedy and permanent cure for this dangerous affliction. It destroys the worms at once, dissolves and carries off the slime which forms the nest of worms, and greatly improves and invigorates the system. It is the most perfect thing of the kind ever invented, and no family should be without it.

P. S. Parents may be assured that this medicine is perfectly harmless in all its effects. It is carefully compounded, of the very best materials, and there is not the least danger in using it.

*** Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.
For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner, Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.
June 30, 1846. 1y8

DR. WARREN'S
SARSAPARILLA,
TOMATO AND WILD CHERRY
Physical Bitters.
At 50 cents per Bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for *Scrofulous, Mercurial* and *Cutaneous Diseases*; Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious disorders, Liver complaints, Costiveness, Weak and Sore Stomach, Ulcers and running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones Tumors in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Bad Humors, Eruptions on the face and body, Cancerous sores, King's Evil, Chronic Catarrh, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an *impure taint* in the Blood, no matter how acquired.

The Extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated—entirely vegetable—and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is *speedy* and *permanent*.

As a *Spring Medicine* for purifying the Blood, strengthening the Stomach and Body, and checking all Consumptive habits, the *Sarsaparilla, Tomato*, and *Wild Cherry Bitters* are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared by Dr. D. F. Bradlee, 120 Washington St, Boston.

*** Price—only 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by J. S HOUGHTON, at the *Magasin de Sante*, (Magazine of Health) 120 Washington Street, Boston—General Agent for New England. Also, as above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices—Medical Books, Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Fancy Goods, wholesale and retail.

Also for Sale by the following Agents:—Paris, J. K. HAMMOND; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, Grover & Burbank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles P. Chase; Poland, Wm. Cousins; Harrison, H. Blake; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason.—Feb. 27, 1846. 1y 42

DR. UPHAM'S
Vegetable Internal Remedy
FOR THE PILES!

☞ A Cure for Life Secured. ☜

For the cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished physician of N. York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent*. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause*, renders the cure *certain* and *permanent*.

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of *Piles*, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an Inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation or Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; it is the *best* medicine ever discovered.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the imprudent use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the Skin and Scrofulous Affections; in all cases where the Head is powerfully determined to the Head in during dizziness and deafness, *Dr. Upham's Electuary* is entirely unrivalled.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the PILES, with consequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, and Spine, weakness of the Back, flow of Blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most useful Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation*, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains *no Mineral Medicines* no *Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge*, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions A CURE FOR LIFE IS GUARANTIED.

*** Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this Medicine, may be had of Agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.
For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.
June 30, 1846. 1y8

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleansing and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by
T. H. BROWN,
PARIS HILL.

Price:—Filling with Gold, from 50 to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 to 50.
Cleansing set of Teeth, 50 to 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth from $1 to 1,50 & 2,00.
Work warranted.—March 2d. tf 47

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
F. BROWN'S
SARSAPARILLA & TOMATO BITTERS.

1 Bottle for One Dollar—6 Bottles for Five Dollars.

IN order to make *this best of medicines* the *cheapest beyond doubt*, and defy all competition as to quality and price, the proprietor has been induced to put his *large bottles* at 1 dollar for 1 bottle—6 bottles for 5 dollars. *THE MOST MEDICINE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.* It is hardly necessary to say anything in praise of this valuable medicine, as its use has become so general that any one can hear of its effect by inquiring of his neighbor, but we will give a certificate, one out of hundreds that might be furnished, from a gentleman, who has reason to be, and is thankful for the almost Marvelous Cure effected in his own case when all else had failed.

☞ Read the following:—

Bath, Me., April 20, 1844.

Mr. F. Brown—Dear Sir: I am much gratified in having an opportunity to announce to you that having used three bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, I have been, from a state of general debility and decline, and continual suffering, restored to the enjoyment of good health. For a number of years I have been troubled with the Liver Complaint, so badly at times as to prevent my attending to business, and Dyspepsia followed, with loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and a sinking and oppressive sensation at the stomach, most painful and distressing, which gradually decreased my strength and led me into a decline, and debilitated me so much as to occasion fears for my recovery; while in this situation I was induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to make a trial of your Bitters, and was most happily disappointed in finding an immediate relief; and before I had taken the contents of the first bottle, I had obtained a comfortable state of health, and before I had used three bottles, I enjoyed better health than for a number of years. This was about two years since, and my health has continued good till the present time. I must say that I have not much confidence in patent medicines, but I am satisfied, from the wonderful effects of your Bitters in my own case, and of friends whom I have induced to use it, that it is a valuable medicine, and I take much pleasure in recommending it to my friends and acquaintances, and indeed to all who are thus afflicted, as well worthy a trial. I remain yours, PELEG SPRAGUE.

☞ *Be careful* if you would get the genuine, and purchase of the following list of regular appointed Agents:—

Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Oxford, Z. Chadbourn, Jr.; Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood & Co;—Bethel, Kimball & Crocker; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Bickell, Charles T. Chase; Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon;—North Livermore, I. Coolidge; Turner, Blake, Bray & Co; Mt. Vernon Village, C. A. Marston; Goff's Corner, I. Goff, jr. & Son; Harrison, F. Blake;—Norway, Denison & Fyler.

For sale by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.—June 2, 1846. 1y4

CONSUMPTION,

AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in *ASTHMA*, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and "*CAN BE CURED*," if this medicine be resorted to in time.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford Co. Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but given by the lady, from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Rumford, Oxford County, Me., July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I sweat profusely nights. These bad symptoms continued, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty in breathing, and in such severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—said they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life. I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle, I was able to walk about home. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and NOW I AM WELL, free from pain, little or no cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.
Signed, RELIANCE PERRY.

Opinion of a regular Physician.

Exeter, Me., Sept., 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.
E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

No Quackery! No Deception!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, TRUE.

Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zebulon Chadbourne, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Atwood & Co. Buckfield; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Denison & Fyler, Norway; J. Graham, Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Deshon, Canton Mills; I. Coolidge, North Livermore; Blake, Bray & Co., Turner; C. A. Marston, Mt. Vernon Village; J. Goff, jr. & Son, Goff's Corner;—F. Blake, Harrison.

For sale also by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.—[June 2, 1846.—1y